

VERMONT TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, June 24, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN GREGORY SMITH,
OF ST. ALBANS.

For Lieutenant Governor,
PAUL DILLINGHAM,
OF WATERBURY.

For Treasurer,
JOHN B. PAGE,
OF RUTLAND.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—FREDERICK E. WOOD-
BRIDGE, of Vergennes.

Second District—JUSTIN S. MORRILL, of
Strafford.

Third District—PORTUS BAXTER, of Der-
by Line.

State Election, September 6th, 1864.

GEN. FREMONT'S LETTER.

In another column will be found the letter written by Gen. John C. Fremont, signifying his acceptance of the nomination made by the Cleveland Convention. It is a paper of some merit—whether considered as a political or literary production, and, therefore, will find ready perusal. It is reprinted by us as one of the signs of the times—not because we wholly approve of its sentiments or the time and manner of expressing them, but because it will, to a greater or less degree, modify or shape political action in the presidential canvass which, as soon as the Chicago convention completes its nominations, will be fairly opened.

The Cleveland Convention originated in the dissatisfaction of sundry prominent persons with the existing administration. That dissatisfaction was engendered either because the administration treated them in a particular manner or failed to adopt the policy which they had marked out or had advocated.

Gen. Fremont in his recent action accepting the nomination and resigning his military position, and in the letter which we reproduce to-day, is taking his revenge. Unsatisfied with the honors heretofore conferred upon him, and the preference bestowed by the administration, he has made a bold stroke for the presidential chair. If he should fail in that, he hopes to secure the defeat of the republican candidate by diverting votes enough from him to elect the democratic candidate. Next to satisfying his ambition, it would seem that there was no morsel so sweet for him to lap under his tongue as revenge.

Such is our commentary upon Gen. Fremont's letter. The Cleveland convention is far more important than is generally considered, and the activity of these seekers after revenge knows no limits.

The vacancy in the important office of Auditor of Accounts which was occasioned by the death of the Hon. Jephtha Bradley, the incumbent of that office since the October Session, 1860, has been filled by the Governor's appointing Dugald Stewart, Esq. of Middlebury. This selection has been made with becoming promptness and will, no doubt, be highly acceptable.

Mr. Stewart is the present County Clerk of Addison County, has been chosen representative two or three years from Middlebury, and is in all respects thoroughly competent for the arduous duties of the position to which he has been assigned.

The appointment, therefore, was one eminently fit to be made.

Our readers who have heretofore noticed the announcement in our columns of the serious illness of the Hon. Jephtha Bradley will be prepared for the record of his death. After a long and painful sickness, Judge Bradley died of consumption, at St. Albans, on Saturday morning, June 18th, in the 62d year of his age. Jephtha Bradley, son of Lloyd Bradley, Esq., was a native of Fairfield, Vermont, where he was born December 31, 1802. He has always resided in Franklin County, and for the last 29 years in St. Albans. He held many offices of trust and for several years was Sheriff of Franklin County and Register of Probate and Judge of Probate for the then district of Georgia; and ever since October 1860, has been State Auditor of accounts. He has been always, since early manhood, largely in political and public life—sharing in the offices which his party, when in power, could bestow. He was a good presiding officer in deliberative assemblies; and in the various positions to which he was promoted, his tact and sagacity enabled

him to discharge their duties with ability. Judge Bradley's fulfillment of the highly responsible and onerous duties of State Auditor gained him many friends throughout the State, who will regret to learn of his decease. Those duties called for the exercise of firmness, prudence and constant watchfulness, and his administration has been acceptable to the State at large, to guard whose rights was his constant study and pleasure.

Judge Bradley has been for many years a communicant in the Episcopal Church, and his funeral was numerously attended at St. Luke's Church on Monday, June 20th. Judge Bradley leaves a widow, two daughters, one son and several grand children who will long lament his death.

The death of Mr. John Watson, of St. Albans, is announced in this week's Transcript. Mr. Watson was a native of Grantham, near Lincolnshire, England, and came to St. Albans to live soon after the battle of Plattsburgh, about fifty years ago. He has until within a few years past been a draper and tailor, and was succeeded by his four sons, three of whom, at the head of different establishments, successfully continue here the business which their father established in St. Albans many years since. Mr. Watson, in his prime, was a man of considerable energy and skill, and a widow and a large family of children survive him. The funeral of Mr. Watson was numerously attended at the Universalist Chapel, on which occasion an excellent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. O. Skinner, of St. Albans.

[For the Transcript.]

JULY 4th, 1776 AND 1864.

There has not been a year, since the first birth day of our country, which presents so many cogent reasons why it should be observed with something of more than an ordinary character, to print it in the memory of the present generation, as the natal day of this great country. While we are observing, with marked respect to past customs, various civil and religious fasts and festivals, let us not be unmindful of that day from which we date our independence in the history of nations; the day upon which the frame of the great temple of liberty was placed upon the foundation walls of American Independence, cemented by the blood of our forefathers, whose bodies were immolated upon the altar of freedom, thereby presenting a striking analogy between the past and the present strife—the former being for liberty and equality in church and state, the present for civilization.

Therefore let the inhabitants of every village and hamlet in our land, make seasonable arrangements to celebrate the birthday of the American nation in a proper manner. Let there be a beating of drums and a sounding of fifes, a booming of cannon and a waving of banners. Let there be a blazing of bonfires, a breaking of bread, and let the voice of patriotism be heard from cockerowing in the morning, to the glimmering of stars at midnight. Let old men and maidens, young men and children unite in one grand *deum* to the Great Ruler of the universe that He has enabled them at this time to raise their voices for liberty, equality and fraternity. Let all men, who are blessed with a gift of tongue, speak manfully in relation to the most suitable persons to receive their suffrages as pilots, to guide the ship of state to a safe haven. Let us all, on that day, visit the graves of our sires, and there swear, death to traitors and eternal fidelity to our country, and let our morning and evening devotions, on that day, be for the American Union, its perpetuity and onward progress. Do this! and the Nation's harp will soon cease to hang upon the willows, and the branches of the cypress, which now wave mournfully over our country, will break and moulder into dust, and the voice of peace, be heard in the land.

W. R.

Mr. Editor:—I have always supposed that our cemetery was to all its visitors a sacred spot, but am constrained to think that some who go there have neither delicacy of feeling nor honesty of purpose. Cannot a mother place flowers above her child's head, without some passer by, boldly intruding upon the sacredness of her grief, and standing over her, curiously watching her movements while she arranges these frail memorials of her tender love? But even worse than ignorant intrusion, is the fact that when she returns the next day to water her flowers, and to replace the faded with fresh ones, must she find her flowers gone, stolen from her darling's grave? The past week saw those things done in our own cemetery. Is there no way to reach such thieves? —St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC WORSHIP IN THE M. E. CHURCH.—At the General Conference Session of M. E. Church, it has been ordered that in future the Lord's Prayer be to be recited after each opening prayer, at church service, the congregation to join audibly in the same, with the minister.

CASUALTIES IN VERMONT REGIMENTS.

Adjutant General Washburn sends us an official list of casualties in Vermont regiments since May 31st, up to and including June 4, 1864. We give those in Franklin and Grand Isle counties. It is a sad record!

THIRD REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Co. B.—Patrick Doolan, Swanton, June 3.
Co. H.—Horatio M. Hoggaboom, Berkshire, June 3; Joseph Popple, June 3.
Co. K.—Oscar Whitcomb, Highgate, June 3.

WOUNDED.

Co. H.—Corp. Smith Sturgis, Fairfield, June 3, leg severely; Henry Plumb, Sheldon, June 3, leg severely; Joseph Blanchard, June 3, leg severely; Egbert C. Colburne, Fairfield, June 3, side severely.

Co. I.—Albert Syms, Fairfield, thigh severely.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Co. C.—Corp. James C. Hunt, Highgate, June 3; James H. Varney, Berkshire, June 3.

Co. F.—Leonard B. Graham, Richford, June 4.

WOUNDED.

Co. A.—Marshall W. Leonard, Berkshire, June 3; Nelson King, Berkshire, June 3; Wm. H. Bashaw, Berkshire, June 3, hand slightly.

Co. B.—Sergeant Henry D. Huntington, New Haven, June 3, side.

Co. C.—Marcus E. Parker, Alburgh, June 3, shoulder slightly.

Co. D.—Geo. Merritt, June 3, left arm slightly.

Co. F.—Seth A. Leavenworth, St. Albans, June 3, thigh.

Co. K.—Joseph St. Johns, Fairfax, June 3, mortally.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Co. C.—Charles B. Chase, Bakersfield, June 1.

Co. K.—Artificer Wm. Williams, Alburgh, June 1; James C. Farnsworth, Fairfax, June 1.

WOUNDED.

Co. H.—Michael Carroll, Fletcher, leg.

Co. K.—Capt. George D. Sowles, Alburgh, arm; Sergt. Norman O. Bell, Alburgh, Corp. Wm. H. Bell, Alburgh, neck severe; Corp. George Hunt, Fairfax, thigh severe; Corp. Wm. H. Baskin, Alburgh, groin slight; Corp. Benjamin F. Chamberlain, Fairfax, leg severely; Peter Bridge, Burlington, leg; Battis Bashaw, Isle La Motte, hand; Julian Phelps, Milton, leg slight; Edward H. Norris, Alburgh, leg severe; George A. Robinson, Fairfax, hand severe; Andrew M. Weed, Grand Isle, groin severe; Artificer Orlando D. McComber, Grand Isle, face slight; Jacob Weaver, Fairfax, side severe.

Co. L.—David Ryan, Sheldon, shoulder; Homer Scales, Alburgh, shoulder.

Co. M.—Edward McDore, Swanton, head severe.

TENTH REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Co. F.—Alanson Watson, Swanton, June 1.

Co. I.—John Shaw, enlisted from Highgate; Andrew Stevens, St. Albans; Joseph Therberge, Sheldon, all June 1.

WOUNDED.

Co. F.—Sergeant Levi H. Robinson, Swanton, hand slight; James Caldwell, Swanton, foot slight; Thomas D. Riley, Berkshire, foot slight; John Cosgrove, Enosburgh, breast mortally; Albert Belloir, Swanton, breast severe; George C. Himes, Franklin, bowels severe; Hannibal Whitney, Berkshire, breast severe; Philip Arsino, Swanton, foot slight; John Lafontaine, Enosburgh, abdomen severe; Joel Lagro, Enosburgh, leg severe; Richard Smith, Enosburgh, foot severe.

Co. I.—Lieut. William White, Sheldon, hip slight; Sergt. John W. Carpenter, St. Albans, feet serious; Corp. Addison Wheelock, Fairfield, hip serious; Albert Davis, Bakersfield, shoulder severe; Stephen A. Eldred, Fairfield, finger slight; Wm. P. Brown, St. Albans, head serious; John Dunn, St. Albans, breast serious; Allen E. Daniels, St. Albans, face serious; Theodore Hutchinson, Bakersfield, thigh serious; Palmer C. Leach, Fairfield, arm serious; Francis Delaney, St. Albans, arm serious.

MISSING.

Co. I.—Lewis I. Fisher, Fairfield; James Shaw, Highgate.

CAVALRY REGIMENT.

KILLED.

Co. L.—Michael Phillips, Jericho; Herbert Garvin, St. Albans; both May 11.

WOUNDED.

Co. A.—Lieut. Henry O. Wheeler, South Hero, chest dangerous.

Co. B.—Sergeant Samuel Uford, Fairfax, hip; Isaiah R. Perley, Enosburgh, head slight; both May 11.

Co. L.—Eusebe Sansoni, St. Albans, breast dangerous; June 3.

MISSING.

Co. B.—Jude Brown, Fairfax, Andrew J. Farrand, Berkshire, May 5; Marshall St. Germain, Fairfield, May 12.

Co. H.—Hazen Gott, St. Albans, wounded; Wm. Bailey, Swanton, June 1.

Co. L.—Corp. Joseph A. Brainerd, St. Albans, wounded; Joseph P. Brainerd, St. Albans, wounded; Frederick H. Bliss, Georgia, wounded; all May 5. Edward St. Lewis, St. Albans, May 11.

The meat question is discussed with a good deal of feeling by the poor. The world, while it does not advocate abstinence from meat, says very truly: "It would yet be well for poor people to understand that the large quantities of meat necessary for the human economy during the winter season are not needed during the summer time. There are as many cheap

vegetables that will give as much nutriment as meat, and are more healthful during the summer season. We believe that poor families could cut down their allowance of meat one-half, not only without damage, but with positive benefit to the health. If the people of the north could only determine to reduce their consumption of meat one-third or one-half, there would no longer be any complaint of scarcity of beef, or of the speculation of drovers."

GEN. FREMONT'S LETTER.

Accepting the Cleveland Nomination.

GENTLEMEN,—In answer to the letter which I have had the honor to receive from you, on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer me the honorable and difficult position of their candidate in the approaching Presidential contest.

Very honorable, because in offering it to me you act in the name of a great number of citizens who seek above all things the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in view. Very difficult, because in accepting the candidacy you propose to me, I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created, and no contest could have been possible. This is not an ordinary election. It is a contest for the right even to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the choice among them. Now, for the first time since 76, the question of constitutional liberty has been brought directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the people now to say whether or not the principles established by the Revolution are worth maintaining.

If, as we have been taught to believe, those guarantees for liberty which made the distinctive value and glory of our country, are in truth inviolably sacred, then here must be a protest against the arbitrary violation which had not even the excuse of necessity. The schism is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention. It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating Southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home.

To-day we have in the country the abuses of a military dictatorship, without its unity of action and vigor of execution. An administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violations of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad. Its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle which has misled European Powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue. The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness to make every sacrifice demanded of them, their forbearance and silence under the suspension of everything that could be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifices were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed. This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as led the European Powers, and logically enough, to the conviction that the North, with its greatly superior population, its immense resources and its credit, will never be able to recover the South. Sympathies which should have been with us from the outset of the war were turned against us, and in this way the administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hostility, or at best indifference, among those who would have been its friends if the real interests of the people could have been better known, while, at the same time, it neglected no occasion for making the most humiliating concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation; but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confiscation extended to the property of all rebels is practicable, and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact, a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, in the beginning of a revolt which might be quelled by prompt severity, I understand the policy of confiscation, but not as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insurrection.

In the adjustments which are to follow peace no considerations of vengeance can consistently be admitted. The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single element in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendment of the constitution to make its extinction complete.

With this extinction of slavery the party divisions created by it have also disappeared. And if in the history of the country there has ever been a time

when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cordial principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support.

My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election.

In this contingency, I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and, as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make this sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me.

With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the actions of the committee, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT

New York, June 4, 1864.
To Messrs. Worthington G. Sneath, of Maryland; Edward Gilbert, of New York; Casper Butz, of Illinois; Charles E. Moss, of Missouri; N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, a committee, &c.

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

To Maj. Gen. Dix: The following dispatches have been received by this Department:

City Point, June 15, via 11.50 a. m. }
Jamestown Island, June 15, 5.30 a. m. }

Gen. Smith, with 15,000 men, attacked Petersburg this morning. Gen. Butler reports from his observatory near Bermuda Hundred, that there has been sharp fighting, and the troops and trains of the enemy were, as he writes, moving from the city across the Appomattox, as if retreating. Gen. Hancock is not near enough to render Gen. Smith any aid.

The Richmond papers have nothing to indicate a suspension of our crossing the James river. They (the rebels) expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern Hill.

City Point, June 15—7.30 p. m. }
via Jamestown Island, 11.45 a. m. }

At 7.20 p. m., yesterday, Gen. Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy's works before Petersburg, taking 13 cannon, several stands of colors, and between 4 and 500 prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburg.

Gen. Hancock got up and took position on Gen. Smith's left at 3 a. m., to-day. There was heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6 o'clock.

DIST. HAD LASHING, June 16-1 p. m. }
After sending my dispatch of this morning from the heights southeast of Petersburg, I went over the captured lines with Gen. Grant and the Engineer officers.

The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult even to take than was Missionary Ridge, at Chattanooga. The hardest fighting was done by the black troops. The forts they stormed were, I think, the worst of all. After the affair was over Gen. Smith went to thank them and tell them they were proud of their courage and dash. He says that they cannot be excelled as soldiers and that hereafter he will send them in a difficult place as readily as the best white troops. They captured six out of the sixteen guns which he took.

The prisoners he took were from Beauregard's command; some of them said they had just crossed the James river above Drury's Bluff. I do not think any of Lee's army had reached Petersburg when Gen. Smith stormed it. They seem to be there this morning, however, and to be making arrangements to hold the west side of the Appomattox. The town they cannot think of holding, for it lies directly under our guns. The weather continues splendid.

Jamestown, Va., June 16.

I came down from the pontoon above Powhatan with dispatches for Secretary Stanton. Just as I left Captain Pitkin reported to me that Petersburg was in our possession.

Nothing of recent date has been heard from Gen. Sheridan, but the Richmond *Whig* of the 15th contains a dispatch from Gen. Lee stating that Sheridan had been routed in an engagement with Fitz Hugh Lee and Hampton, losing 500 prisoners and leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman dated last night at 9 p. m., has been received. It only states the relative position of the forces. No engagement has yet occurred.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 18—11 p. m. }

To Maj. Gen. Dix: Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan have just been received. He reports a victory over the enemy at Trevilian Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a few miles south of Gordonsville, where Gen. Lee, a few days since reported a rebel victory. The official report is as follows: "I have the honor to report to you the arrival of my com-

mand at this point, and also to report its operation since leaving New Castle Ferry. I crossed the Pamunkey river on the 7th inst., marching via Aylet's, and encamped on Herring Creek. On the morning of the 8th, I resumed the march, via Polecat Station, and encamped three miles west of the station. On the 9th I marched through Childsburg and New Market, encamping on Ewe Creek, near Young's bridge. On the 10th I marched via Andrew's Tavern and Levman's Store, crossing both branches of the North Anna and encamped at Backchild's, about three miles northeast of Trevilian Station. My intention was to break the railroad at this station, march through Mechanicsville, cut the Gordonsville and Charlottesville railroad near Lyndsay's house and to march on Charlottesville, but on our arrival at Backchild's, I found the enemy's cavalry in my immediate front. On the morning of the 11th, Gen. Forbert with his division, and Col. Gregg of Gen. Gregg's division attacked the enemy. After an obstinate contest they drove him from successive lines of breastworks through an almost impassable forest back on Trevilian Station. In the meantime Gen. Custer was ordered with his brigade to proceed by a country road so as to reach the station at the rear of the enemy's cavalry. On his arrival at this point the enemy broke into a complete rout, leaving his dead and nearly all his wounded in our hands, also twenty officers, five hundred men and three hundred horses.

These operations occupied the whole of the day. At night I encamped at Trevilian station, and on the morning of the 12th inst. commenced destroying the railroad from this point to Locust Court House. This was thoroughly done, the ties burned and the rails rendered unserviceable. The destruction of the railroad occupied until 3 o'clock of that day, when I directed Gen. Forbert to advance with his division and Gen. Davis' brigade of Gen. Gregg's division in the direction of Gordonsville and attack the enemy, who had concentrated and been reinforced by infantry during the night and had also constructed rifle pits at a point about five miles from Gordonsville. The advance was made but as the enemy's position was found too strong to assault, no general assault was made.

On the extreme right of our line a portion of the reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. I found on examination of the command that there was not a sufficiency of ammunition left to continue the engagement.

The next day trains of cars came down to where we were engaged with the enemy. The reports of prisoners and citizens were that Proctor's old division was coming to prevent the taking of Gordonsville. I therefore, during the night and next morning, withdrew my command over the North Anna via Carpenter's Ford, near Miller's bridge. In addition, the animals were, for the entire days in which we were engaged, without forage. The surrounding country afforded nothing but grazing of very inferior quality and generally at such points as were inaccessible to us.

The cavalry engagement of the 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. They lost the following named officers in killed and wounded: Col. McAllister, commanding a regiment, killed; Brig. Gen. Rosser, commanding a brigade, wounded; and Col. Custer, commanding a regiment, wounded. My loss in killed and wounded will be about 575. Of this number 390 are wounded. I brought off my ambulances, 377, all that could be transported. The remainder were, with a number of rebel wounded that fell into my hands left behind. Surgeons and attendants were detailed and remained in charge of them. I captured and have now with me three hundred and seventy prisoners of war, including twenty commissioned officers. My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They were principally from the 5th Michigan cavalry. This regiment gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred men, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up.

When the enemy broke they hurried between Gen. Custer's command and Col. Gregg's brigade capturing five caissons of Pennington's Battery, three of which were afterwards re-captured, leaving in their hands two caissons. A more detailed report will be made hereafter.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 18—10 p. m. }

To Maj. Gen. Dix: The following dispatch from Gen. Grant dated yesterday, 11 a. m., at City Point, has been received by this Department:

The 9th corps this morning carried two more redoubts, forming part of the defenses of Petersburg, capturing 450 prisoners and 4 guns. Our successes are being followed up. Our forces drew out from within fifty yards of the enemy's entrenchments at Coal Harbor, made a flank movement of about 55 miles march, crossing the Chickahominy and James river—the latter two thousand feet wide and eighty-four feet deep at the point of crossing—and surprised the enemy's rear at Petersburg. This was done without the loss of a wagon or piece of artillery, and only about 150 stragglers were picked up by the enemy. In covering this movement Warren's corps and Wilson's cavalry had frequent skirmishing with the enemy, each losing from 50 to 60 killed and wounded, but inflicting an equal if not a greater loss upon the enemy. The 18th corps, Smith's, were transferred from the White House to Bermuda Hundred by water and moved out near to Petersburg. The night of their arrival they surprised or rather captured the very strong works northeast of Petersburg before a sufficient

force could be got in them by the enemy to hold them. He was joined the night following this capture by the second corps, which in turn captured more of the enemy's redoubts further south, and this corps was followed by the ninth with the result above stated.

All the troops are now up except two divisions covering the wagon trains and they will be up to-night. The enemy in their endeavors to reinforce Petersburg abandoned their entrenchments in front of Bermuda Hundred. They no doubt expected troops from north of the James river to take their place before we discovered it. Butler took advantage of this and moved a force at once upon the railroad and plank road between Richmond and Petersburg, which I hope to retain possession of.

Too much praise cannot be given the troops and their commanders for the energy and fortitude displayed the last five days. Day and night has been all the same. No delays being allowed on any account.

Later unofficial dispatches show that at 8 o'clock this morning the enemy still occupied Petersburg.

Nothing to-day from Sherman or Hunter. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 19—9.45 p. m. }

To Maj. Gen. Dix: This evening a dispatch from City Point, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, reached this department. It reports that our forces advanced yesterday within about a mile in front of Petersburg, when they found the enemy occupying a new line of entrenchments, which, after successive assaults, failed to carry, but hold and have entrenched our advanced positions. From the forces of the enemy within the enemy's new line, it is inferred that Beauregard has been reinforced from Lee's army.

Gen. Sherman reports to-day that the enemy gave way last night in the midst of darkness and storm, and daylight our pickets entered his line from right to left. The whole army is now in pursuit as far as Chattanooga. I start at once for Marietta.

No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 20—10 a. m. }